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elasticities of demand. That the method of economic problems is not more used is not due so much to a lack of its appreciation by teachers as to the limitation of time and of assistants under which most instructors labor.

Teachers of economics have been placed under a debt of obligation to the authors—Leon C. Marshall, Chester W. Wright, and James A. Field, both for the *Outlines*, and for the accompanying sourcebook, *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*, which appeared in the fall of 1913.

EDGAR H. JOHNSON

EMORY COLLEGE
OXFORD, GA.

A Handbook of the People's Health. By WALTER MOORE COLEMAN.
New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xi+307. \$0.70.

This book is the sixth in the "Practical Hygiene Series" published by the company for the author, and is designed to serve as "a textbook on sanitation and hygiene for the use of schools." The table of contents indicates that the following wide range of topics is discussed, "The Need of Public Health," "Fresh Air and the Prevention of Disease," "The Prevention of Disease by Pure Water," "Clean Milk and the Prevention of Disease," "Pure Food and Pure Food Laws," "Food Values and Economy in Food," "The Prevention of Infection; Human Carriers," "The Prevention of Infection; Insect Carriers," "Hygiene of Work and Play," "Mental Hygiene," "A Sanitary Home," "School Sanitation," "The Public Health Department," "Health and City Life," "Rural Sanitation," "Industrial Hygiene," "A Sound Body Conquers Disease." To all this is added in an appendix an illustrated chapter on "Prevention of Accidents; Exercises for Practice in First Aid."

There are undoubtedly many usable chapters which the rather sensational illustrations may assist in appealing to interested readers, while the style of presentation is avowedly a departure from the usual textbook form of blocking off topics and subdivisions. Nevertheless the sympathetic critic experiences no little difficulty in collating naturally correlated items of interest and information, and it is highly conceivable that school pupils may experience equally baffling results on their first introduction to the subject-matter; all of which, be it added by way of parenthesis, raises the observation that the ages of students for which it is adapted are not specified.

However, the ideal as forecast by the author is good, the object aimed at is worthy, and in this form the book offers a valuable introduction to a wide range of topics that cannot fail to contribute to better citizenship and more sanitary homes.

D. P. MACMILLAN

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-STUDY
CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS